

A NEW *GEUM* FROM VERMONT AND QUEBEC.

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IN June, 1898, Mr. W. W. Eggleston collected at Mendon, Vermont, a *Geum* which he sent without name to the Gray Herbarium. The specimen was in anthesis, and without detailed examination was passed as *Geum macrophyllum* Willd.

On July 6 last, however, a *Geum* quite like Mr. Eggleston's Mendon plant was found by Messrs. E. F. Williams, J. F. Collins and the writer in a boggy meadow by the St. Lawrence at Bic in the County of Rimouski, Quebec. At Bic the plant which was nearly past anthesis attracted immediate attention by its large wide-spreading crimson calyx, deep claret-colored styles, and the strongly contrasting broadly obcordate bright yellow petals; and only in the outline of the leaf did it suggest the common *Geum macrophyllum* of the lower St. Lawrence and northern New England. That well-known plant abounds at Bic and a superficial examination was sufficient to show that, in its small green recurved calyx, its greenish or barely crimson-tinged styles, and its small narrow pale petals, it had little in common with the plant now seen growing for the first time.

Detailed study of the new plant shows that its only immediate allies in America are *Geum rivale* L. and *G. geniculatum* Michx., while in many characters it is nearer the Scandinavian species, *G. hispidum* Fries and *G. intermedium* Ehrh. To none of these species does the plant of Bic and Mendon seem to be referable, and it has been impossible to find any plant to which it is more closely allied. It is apparently a somewhat local representative of Seringe's section *Cariophyllata*, which may be sought with confidence elsewhere in New England and eastern Canada, and which on account of the effective contrast of colors in its flowers may be called

GEUM pulchrum sp. n. Caule erecto piloso-hispido apice glanduloso-puberulo 4-11-floro; foliis radicalibus interrupte pinnatisectis subtus hispidis lobis obovatis dentatis, foliis caulinis trilobis lobis obovatis; stipulis anguste ovatis argute serratis; pedunculis purpurascens tenuibus; floribus nutantibus; calyce purpurascens, laciniis patentibus deltoideo-ovatis; petalis suborbicularibus obcordatis flavis; filamentis badiis vel purpurascens; carpellis setosis, stylis elongatis valde purpureis geniculatis, appendicibus plumosis coccineis.

Stem 4-9 dm. high, erect, rather slender, somewhat pilose-hispid throughout, glandular-puberulent above, 4-11-flowered: basal leaves interruptedly pinnate, 1.5-3.5 dm. long, hispid below; the 3 approximate obovate terminal lobes shallowly lobed and coarsely dentate, the uppermost largest (5-9 cm. long, 4-8 cm. broad), with 4 to 6 unequal pairs of subopposite or scattered ovate lobes (0.5-4 cm. long) below; cauline 3-lobed or -parted, the lower short-petioled, the upper sessile, the leaflets obovate (or the uppermost lanceolate) sharply toothed, mostly 3-5.5 cm. long: stipules narrowly ovate sharply and coarsely toothed, 1-2 cm. long: peduncles purplish, slender, at first nodding, later becoming erect: calyx purplish, in anthesis 1-1.3 cm. broad, becoming larger in fruit, cleft half-way to base into deltoid-ovate acuminate strigose wide-spreading lobes, with linear-subulate alternating teeth (1 mm. long): petals 7 or 8 mm. long, bright yellow, suborbicular, obcordate, narrowed to short claws: filaments yellowish or purplish: carpels bristly below with ascending yellow-white hairs; the elongate deep-purple styles jointed above the middle, the upper plumose portion carmine: fruit not seen.—QUEBEC, boggy meadow by the St. Lawrence, Bic, July 6, 1905 (*Williams, Collins, & Fernald*): VERMONT, Mendon, July 16, 1898 (*W. W. Eggleston*).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A HYBRID ASPLENIUM NEW TO THE FLORA OF VERMONT.

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THE finding of a hybrid *Asplenium* at Proctor, Vermont, by Mr. G. A. Woolson of Pittsford Mills, is of more than ordinary interest, both on account of the accurately noted environment and because the fern although previously known as a European plant has never before been recorded in America. It is the *Asplenium Trichomanes* × *Ruta-muraria* of Ascherson & Graebner¹ of which several somewhat varying forms have been contrasted in parallel columns by Christ.² Mr. Woolson's account of his discovery gives the following details.

Passing over a ridge at Proctor, Vermont, he paused in an open space to see what was growing on and between the outcropping

¹ Synopsis der Mitteleuropäischen Flora, i. 79 (1896).

² Die Farnkräuter der Schweiz, 97, f. 15 (1900).